

ANTIETAM.

HONOR TO THE HEROIC DEAD.

Preparations for Laying the Corner-stone of the Soldiers' Monument on the Battle-field To-morrow.

THE ANNIVERSARY OF THE CONFLICT.

etc., etc., etc., etc., etc., etc.

The 17th of September, 1862, is a day that will ever be memorable in the history of the United States. On that day the Federal army under McClellan encountered the invading horde of Rebels, under the command of Lee, and stopped their further progress towards the inviting fields of Pennsylvania. It is true that the Rebels claimed a victory, and that the most that we could claim was an advantage—the holding of our own ground, with a favorable position for renewing the conflict on the following day. But the state of affairs was fortunately such that an impediment in the way of the Rebel advance was equivalent to their defeat; and so the nation was able to breathe freer, and the invading army, taking advantage of McClellan's hesitancy, recrossed the Potomac and once more left us at peace within our own borders.

To understand the peril of the nation and the character of the conflict, it is necessary to glance first at

The Events Before the Battle. Having thrown the Army of the Potomac upon the defensive, an invasion of Pennsylvania was determined upon by the Rebel leaders. The odds against them were fearful, but the prize was glittering, and success on their part would have been equivalent almost to national ruin on ours. The country is proverbially rich, and it was thus vividly set forth in the Richmond Dispatch of the day of the battle:—

"The road to Pennsylvania lies invitingly open. There are no regular soldiers on the route"—what a sad mistake the country has made in not making it a road of little difficulty to disperse the rabble of militia that might be brought to oppose them. The country is proverbially rich, and it was thus vividly set forth in the Richmond Dispatch of the day of the battle:—

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hours, they were driven up the slope of the mountain; the crest was gained, and the Rebels fell in a headlong flight. The close of this action found General Franklin's advance within six miles of the Ferry, and within three miles and a half of Maryland Heights, where it might easily have effected a junction with the garrison of Harper's Ferry. If Colonel Miles had not unnecessarily abandoned the former position

While the contest was taking place at Crampton's Pass, the center and right wing were disputing with the Rebels the possession of "Turkey Gap," the position of the Mountain men's Gap. The Rebels, in their general direction being from northeast to southwest, the National road, from Frederick to Hagerstown, crossing it at right angles, about four hundred feet in depth. The crest of the mountain was gained early in the day, and the enemy endeavored in vain to retake it. At noon there was a lull in the contest, lasting about two hours. In this interval the army was changing into position meanwhile. Burnside and Reno arrived at the base of the mountain, and then McClellan ordered the whole line to move forward, the command being enthusiastically obeyed. The movement was made without avail, and after an earnest effort on their part, about seven o'clock in the evening, to regain their lost ground, they gave up the contest and the Federal army reached the highest point of the mountain. It was just as the Rebels were about to give up the contest, that General Reno, one of our bravest and most accomplished soldiers, was killed, while making a reconnaissance to the front.

Meanwhile the right of the main column, under Hooker and Meade, was actively engaged, and succeeded in driving the enemy from its position in that quarter, thus making the victory complete in all respects and at all points. On the following day General McClellan recrossed the Potomac and once more left us at peace within our own borders.

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of the only corps remaining available for purposes of attack. General Sumner was earnestly opposed to any further attempts upon the position by our right, and the result was that the order was therefore issued by the commanding General for the corps commanders to hold their present positions, and await developments. The corps of General Fitz John Porter had been posted on the east side of the Antietam, opposite the enemy's center, thus filling the interval between our right and the forces of General Burnside on our extreme left. General McClellan considered it imperatively necessary to guard this portion of the line carefully, lest the enemy should break through, assault our rear, and capture or destroy our supply trains.

The stack on the enemy's left was to have been supported by an advance on the right by General Burnside, who held the left of our line, opposite the second bridge from the mouth of the Antietam. At 8 o'clock in the morning an order was sent to Burnside, requiring him to carry the bridge in front, to gain possession of the heights beyond the Antietam, and then to advance along their crest upon Sharpsburg and its rear. This order was twice repeated, at last with the injunction to make the assault at all hazards, and to carry the bridge at the point of the bayonet if necessary. After a delay of three hours the 1st Pennsylvania and the 51st New York succeeded in gaining a foothold upon the disputed structure, when the opposite bank was occupied, and the enemy forced to retire to the heights beyond. This advantage was brilliantly achieved at about 1 o'clock, and Burnside then halted until 3, when he was ordered to advance upon the heights without delay, and to carry them, if possible, even at the point of the bayonet. This movement was vital to the success of the whole army. Burnside then resumed his advance, the enemy were gallantly driven from their guns, the heights were carried, and a portion of the corps, just before darkness set in, found itself in the outskirts of Sharpsburg. But reinforcements had by this time reached the enemy from Harper's Ferry, and Burnside received an assault on his left flank, which obliged him to retire to a lower line of hills nearer the bridge by which he had crossed the Antietam. And thus the battle closed.

General McClellan, in his official report, censures General Burnside for his delay, claiming that, "if this important movement had been consummated two hours earlier, a position would have been secured upon which our batteries might have outflanked the greater part of the enemy's line, and turned their right and rear. Our victory," says McClellan, "might have been much more decisive."

After the Battle. General McClellan concluded that a successful attack upon the enemy on the 15th was a matter of affairs, the danger to which the seaboard cities would be exposed in case of defeat, the fatigue and exhaustion of his troops, the great number of men who had straggled away from the ranks, the general demoralization in the artillery and other necessary supplies, and an expectation of fourteen thousand men by way of reinforcement—such are the reasons which, according to his official report, concluded General McClellan from renewing the contest upon the 15th.

When, on the morning of the 16th, our cavalry advance reached the river, it was found that, under cover of the night, and protected by elated batteries of artillery, posted strongly on the high bluffs to the south of the Potomac, nearly the whole of the Federal army had taken their position on the 15th and retired to the "sacred soil" of Virginia. So there was no battle fought on the 15th of September, 1862. Then followed a long and grievous delay, which sickened the hearts of the people with hope deferred. It was terminated on the 7th of November, by an order which relieved the Major-General George B. McClellan from the command of the Army of the Potomac, and turned it over to the control of Major-General Ambrose E. Burnside.

What We Gained and What We Lost. We have already quoted that portion of McClellan's report which asserts that, "in Burnside's delay, our victory might have been much more decisive." In a subsequent portion of his report, McClellan thus sums up the result:— "Night closed the long and desperately contested battle of the 17th. We secured the heights and five hundred pieces of artillery, were for fourteen hours engaged in this memorable battle. We had attacked the enemy in person, and we had a personal experience of the value of our arms and our men. We had secured a position which would have enabled us to secure a footing within it on the other. The Army of the Potomac, notwithstanding the general demoralization of the army, achieved a victory over an adversary invested with the prestige of reputation, and who had, in the previous encounters, on a field won by their valor, and covered with the dead and wounded of the enemy."

The spoils of war during the contest at South Mountain, and at the Antietam, amounted to thirteen guns, thirty-nine colors, upwards of fifteen thousand stand of small arms, and more than six thousand prisoners; while not a single gun or color was lost by our army. But in the battle of Antietam alone our loss in killed men, including those who died of wounds, was 10,433, a total of 12,469; and in the previous encounters we lost 312 killed, 1,234 wounded, and 22 missing—a total of 1,568, making the entire loss from the 14th to the 17th of September, 14,037.

The results of the battle, as viewed from the Rebel standpoint, are thus stated in the correspondence of the Charleston Courier:— "Judged by all the rules of warfare, it was a victory to our armies. If we failed to rout the enemy, it was only because the ground was too narrow for him to run. Wherever we whipped him, we either drove him against his own masses on the right, left, and center, or we drove him into a position where he would have been unable to operate successfully. Nowhere did he gain any permanent advantage over the contending armies. It may have been the success of the day, they left us intact, unbroken, and equal masters of the field with us. But we were not content with this. We have it was a drawn battle and the impression generally obtained among our men, was that we had not, in their own eyes, got the enemy to running. They had gained no advantage, but to-day the result was a complete victory. Twenty thousand additional men could not, under the circumstances, have made much difference in the result. Nevertheless, we are glad that twenty thousand additional men were not present.

The Ceremonies on the Battle-field To-morrow.

To-morrow, September 17, is the fifth anniversary of the great conflict described above, and is, therefore, a fitting occasion for laying the corner-stone of the monument to be erected on the scene of the battle. It is a fitting and brave man who perished there. As is well known, the dead were buried where they fell, and since then a National Cemetery has been instituted, so that they will not be disturbed in their glorious repose.

At 9 o'clock to-morrow morning, a special train will leave Washington, by the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, for Keedysville, a station about two miles distant from the battle-field, bearing the President of the United States and his Cabinet, members of the Diplomatic Corps, and General Grant and several other distinguished officers and civilians. At twenty minutes after 6, another special train will leave Baltimore, with Governor Swann, of Maryland, and his staff, and the Governors of several other States, including those of Massachusetts, Maine; Governor Bullock, of Massachusetts; Governor Burnside, of Rhode Island; Governor English, of Connecticut; Governor Foster, of New York; Governor Fenton, of New Jersey; Governor Felt, of Pennsylvania; Governor Claiborne, of Ohio; Governor Boreman, of West Virginia; and ex-Governor Bradford, of Maryland, who will deliver the address on the occasion. Trains for the accommodation of visitors will leave Baltimore at 10, 11, and 12 o'clock in the morning, and will be in the city at 1 o'clock. Arrangements for the reception of the train will be made by the East and West, for the coming of the train, and for the reduction in the fare, and the great interest attaching to the event, will cause the assemblage of an immense number of people, prominent among whom will be the survivors of those who participated in the bloody encounter.

Masons and other civic bodies will form on the pile leading to Keedysville, east of the railroad, and the flag will rest on the railroad crossing. At 11 o'clock, or as soon thereafter as the President and his party arrive from Washington, the head of the column will move on the pile to the cemetery grounds, the procession being made up in the following order:—

- Aids, Lieutenants-Colonel James M. Moore, United States Army.
Chief Marshal,
General Grant and Staff,
Officers and soldiers of the same Army, the Potomac,
The Grand Chapter, and Past Masters of the Grand Lodges of the United States,
Officers of the Navy and Marine Corps of the United States,
Members of the United States Senate and House of Representatives,
The Governors of the several States and their Staffs,
Board of Managers of the Antietam National Cemetery,
Mayors of Baltimore and Washington and other cities,
Masonic Fraternity,
Knights Templar,
Independent Companies of the same,
On arriving at the grounds the military will form in line at the entrance to the cemetery, and present arms when the President of the United States, and all who are to occupy the stand, shall pass to the same. Such ladies as are present will occupy the left of the stand, and they are requested to be in their allotted places as early as 11 o'clock. As soon as the entire procession is in position on the ground, the exercises of the day will be observed, in the following order:—

- Music by the Band,
Prayer,
Music by the Band,
Introductory remarks by the Governor of Maryland,
Music—Hymn, composed by Rev. Edward Meyer, of Maryland,
Laying of the Corner-stone by the Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Masons of Maryland,
Orations by Hon. A. Lincoln, ex-governor of Maryland,
Music—Hymn, composed by Rev. Edward Meyer, of Maryland,
Remarks by the President of the United States,
Music by the Band,
Reading of the Bible,
Music by the Band,
Music by the Band.

After the benediction the procession will be dismissed, and the Marshal and Assistant Marshals will form and escort the President and his party to the cars at Keedysville. Salutes will be fired at sunrise, during the movement from the procession, and at the close of the exercises. The Part to be Taken by Philadelphia in these interesting exercises will be a prominent one. A large number of visitors will leave this city for the battle-field during the course of the day. In addition to these, our city will be represented by two regiments of veterans, the Grey Reserves, and the National Guards, the latter of whom were engaged in the fearful contest.

Yesterday afternoon the members of these organizations met at their headquarters, fully organized for the day, and at six o'clock they marched from their respective armories to the depot of the Pennsylvania Railroad, where they took a special train, at seven o'clock, for Harrisburg.

The Grey Reserves turned out nearly four hundred strong, under the command of the following officers:—

- Colonel—Brevet Brigadier-General Charles M. Prevel,
Major—Brevet Colonel William McMichael,
Adjutant—Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel James M. Kolk,
Adjutant—Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel James W. Latta,
Quartermaster—Lieutenant William A. Roll,
Commissary—Lieutenant Henry L. Eld,
Sergeant Major—William J. J. J.,
Company A—Captain, J. D. Keyser; First Lieutenant, John C. H. H.; Second Lieutenant, J. J. J.,
Company B—Captain, William W. Allen; First Lieutenant, John U. Gillier; Second Lieutenant, James H. H.,
Company C—Captain, Jacob Lundenlager; First Lieutenant, James M. M.,
Company D—Captain, H. P. Peck,
Company E—Lieutenant, George W. Williams,
Company F—Lieutenant, H. P. Duncan; Second Lieutenant, Rudolph Klauer.

The National Guards were under the command of the following officers:—

- Colonel—Brevet Brigadier-General Peter Lyle,
Adjutant—Major David P. Weaver,
Commissary—Lieutenant William W. Allen,
Company A—Captain, John T. Durand; Lieutenant, William W. W.,
Company B—Lieutenant, George H. Uhler,
Company C—Captain, R. P. King; First Lieutenant, A. Moran,
Company D—Captain, John G. Kelly; Lieutenant, A. Moran,
Company E—Captain, P. H. Jacobus; Lieutenant, Alexander H. Adams,
Company F—Captain, I. M. Davis; Lieutenant, William W. W.,
Company G—Captain, John H. Megee; Lieutenant, William W. W.,
Company H—Lieutenant, Charles W. Smith; Lieutenant, Alexander McLean.

These two regiments were accompanied by the Veteran Artillery Corps. It is intended that Baxter's Fire Zouaves should also proceed to the battle-field, and that a part of the programme has been abandoned, and a parade through the principal streets of the city has been substituted. The regiment will appear in their new uniform of the Zouave pattern, jacket of fine dark blue cloth, trimmed with gold-colored silk braid, with silver belt buttons in front, and pantaloons of bright red cloth of immense width, fitting tightly at the ankle. They will pass over the following route:—

From the armory; down race to Twelfth; down Twelfth to Chestnut; down Chestnut to Fourth; down Fourth to Lombard; down Lombard to Third; up Third to Girard avenue; up Girard avenue to Twelfth; up Twelfth to Jefferson; up Jefferson to Broad; down Broad to Coates; up Coates to Sixteenth; down Sixteenth to Calloway; down Calloway to Arch; down Arch to Arch; up Arch to Eighth; up Eighth to Vine; up Vine to Thirteenth; down Thirteenth to Race; up Race to armory, and dismiss.

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UNDER TWO FLAGS, by "Ouida," author of "Dalia," "Sarrathore," "Sandos," "Granville de Vigne," etc. 12mo., cloth. Price, \$2.00.
ANGELIC PHILOSOPHY OF THE DIVINE LOVE by Emanuel Swedenborg. From the original Latin as edited by Dr. J. F. L. Tavel. Translated by R. N. Foster. One vol. dem. size. Cloth extra. Price, \$2.00.
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BOARDING. 1121 GIBBARD STREET, BETWEEN CHESTNUT AND MARKET AND ELEVENTH AND TWELFTH STREETS—centrally located, Accommodation for permanent, transient, and ladies boarders. \$1.00 per week. Permanent boarding can be had at the "Restless," SCHOOL Lane, 3 1/2 WISCONSIN.

FOURTH EDITION

FROM EUROPE BY CABLE.

Soon Report of Markets. LONDON, Sept. 16.—Noon.—Consols, 94 1/2-10; Erie, 4 1/2; United States Five-twenty Bonds, 73 1/2; Illinois Central, 77 1/2; Atlantic and Great Western, 25 1/2. FRANKFURT, Sept. 16.—Noon.—United States Five-twenty, 73 1/2. LIVERPOOL, Sept. 16.—Noon.—Cotton quiet, steady, and unaltered; the sales of the day will reach ten thousand bales. Breadstuffs firm. Corn advanced to 77s. 9d. Provisions quiet.

Marine Intelligence.

LONDON, Sept. 16.—Noon.—The steamer Nova Scotia, from Quebec, Sept. 4, has arrived. GREENWICH, Sept. 16.—Noon.—The steamer Tripoli, from New York, Sept. 4, has arrived. SOUTHAMPTON, Sept. 16.—Noon.—The steamer Union, from New York, Sept. 4, arrived here in an hour. ANTWERP, Sept. 16.—Petroleum firm at 52s.

FROM WASHINGTON THIS P. M.

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.] The Fifth Military District. WASHINGTON, Sept. 16.—By the death of General Griffin yesterday at Galveston, the command of the Fifth Military District falls to Brevet Major-General Mower, as next ranking officer. General Griffin has been for some time past in command of the Freedmen's Bureau in Louisiana, with headquarters in New Orleans. Brevet Major-General J. J. Reynolds was this morning assigned to the command of the District of Texas, in place of General Griffin, deceased. General Griffin's death causes much regret here, where he was well known and highly esteemed as a brave and gallant officer.

Consul Recognized.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 16.—The President has recognized Francisco de Paula, as Consul of Switzerland for the States of California, Oregon, and Nevada, and the Territory of Washington, to reside at San Francisco.

From Newark.

NEWARK, Sept. 16.—Governor Ward and a part of his staff joined Governor Fenton here for Antietam by the Washington through line, in a special car which left New York at 8-40 this morning.

New York Bank Statement.

NEW YORK, Sept. 16.—The Bank statement shows an increase of \$1,000,000 in loans, \$217,327 in specie, \$207,000 in circulation, and a decrease of \$2,000,000 in deposits, and \$1,488,642 in liabilities.

Phila. Stock Exchange Sales, Sept. 16

Table with columns for stock types (e.g., 1000 City, 5000 C & A, 10000 S & W) and prices.

DRY GOODS.

GENUINE WATER-PROOF CLOAKING.

GENUINE WATER-PROOF CLOAKING, \$1.50. GENUINE WATER-PROOF CLOAKING, \$1.75.

J. C. STRAWBRIDGE & CO.

N. W. Corner EIGHTH and MARKET Streets.

12 1/2 CENT CALICOES, FINE CLOTHS.

12 1/2 cent Calicoes, new fall styles. 18 cent elegant fall styles Calicoes.

J. C. STRAWBRIDGE & CO.

200 PCS. CLOTHS AND CASSIMERES.

All-wool, 67 cents, 90 cents, \$1, and \$1.15 per yd.

J. C. STRAWBRIDGE & CO.

50 CENT BLACK ALPACAS, CREAM.

50 cent Figured Alpaca. 75 cent heavy Alpaca Poplin. Colored Poplin Alpaca.

J. C. STRAWBRIDGE & CO.

52 CENT BLACK SILKS, VERY CHEAP.

52 cent Black Silks, gold edge. 52 cent Black Gros Grains, a bargain.

J. C. STRAWBRIDGE & CO.

37 1/2 CENT FRENCH CHINTZES, FALL STYLES.

37 1/2 cent French Gingham.

J. C. STRAWBRIDGE & CO.

1 CASE CANTON FLANNELS, 20 CENTS.

1 case Canton Flannels, 25 cents. 1 case Canton Flannels, 25 cents.

J. C. STRAWBRIDGE & CO.

BLANKETS—1000 PAIRS.

We now offer for sale 1000 pairs fine Red-Blankets, purchased for cash during the early summer, at greatly reduced prices.

J. C. STRAWBRIDGE & CO.

CARPETINGS.

CARPETINGS.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

LEEDOM & SHAW.

No. 910 ARCH STREET, BETWEEN NINTH AND TENTH STREETS.

832 CARPETINGS. 832

ARCH STREET.

FALL STOCK NOW OPEN

JOHN C. ARRISON,

Importer, Manufacturer, and Dealer in Every Description of GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS.

GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS.

Would invite inspection to his FINE STOCK OF GOODS, suitable for the season, selling off at moderate prices.

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Also, Blankets, Flannels, Linens, House-Furnishing Goods, Cloths, Cassimeres, etc., in reliable qualities, at low prices.

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E. S. JAFFRAY & CO.,

NO. 608 CHESTNUT STREET,

ARE RECEIVING AND NOW OPENING FOR FALL TRADE, FULL LINES OF

LINENS,

TABLE CLOTHS,

NAPKINS,

HUCKABACKS,

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